SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month... DAILY, Per Year... SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...
Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan New York.

If our friends who facor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Lodge's Tariff Bill.

On December 6 Senator Longe introduced a bill providing, in outline rather than in detail, for the adoption of the of life and all in good general condition, dual tariff system, sometimes known as the maximum and minimum tariff. The natives or others not so well nourished. proposal undoubtedly has the general support of the President. In his message Mr. ROOSEVELT says: "It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the Congress so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves.

Consideration of this bill would almost inevitably precipitate a general discussion of the whole tariff issue. It is not a mere question of whether such a system shall or shall not be adopted. The difficulty occurs in the location of a starting point. Some will urge that our present general tariff be left for general purposes, and that the goods of those whose tariffs are held to bar unthe goods of those who giv to other nations any privileges which are withheld from ours, be subjected to a higher and penalizing rate of duty. In other words, some will advocate the retention of the present general rate with a supplementary rate which can be applied, if desirable, as a retaliatory measure. Others will argue from the other end, proposing a supplementary rate, which shall be below the general rate and which can be used for trading purposes to secure advantages not otherwise obtainable. A considerable variety of propositions can be worked out from these skeleton plans.

The movement comes to the front at this time as a result of Germany's denunciation of the trade agreement of July. 1900, and her adoption of a tariff policy which nullifies the so-called "most favored nation" clause. As matters stand there is no natural basis for a new agreement. Germany cannot consistently give us the benefit of her conventional rates in exchange for the very limited benefit arising from the concessions which we made under the old agreement. In fact, nearly the whole of Europe is now operating the dual tariff system, and we have nothing which we can use either to bully or to bribe other nations and so find a more abundant entrance into their gates. They can penalize, and we can neither punish them nor protect ourselves. They can offer opportunity, but we have no readily

The question is too new in this country and too far reaching in its possible positive statements of its possible banes or benefits. Recognizing this fact, Mr. LODGE has submitted a bill which does little more than open the way to its consideration and discussion.

The President on Porto Rico.

Near the bottom of the seventeenth newspaper column of the President's message there may be found a commendably concise statement and recommendation in reference to Porto Rico. "I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico."

The act of April 12, 1900, declares that the Porto Ricans "shall constitute a body politic under the name of The People of Porto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued as such." But as individuals the Porto Ricans have no place or standing in the eyes of the world. They are aliens when they enter our gates, and they have no protection and no right of appeal in case of injury or wrong in a foreign land. They cannot even become American citizens by the process of naturalization. The door which is open to the Italian peasant, the Polish Jew and the Mexican peon is closed to a million Porto Ricans who for seven years have lived under the American flag.

American citizenship will not cure all of the evils with which the island is burdened. Neither will the recommended dredging and improvement of the harbor of San Juan. The key to the situation is in the closing sentence of the President's paragraph on Porto Rico: "The problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political."

The Improved Condition of the

Canal Zone. as well kill a dog as to give him a bad name." Although the health conditions in the Canal Zone are so greatly improved that there is little, if any, more danger of disease there than in New Orleans, Mobile or many other American seaports, there continue to be alarming reports of the unhealthful conditions on the Isthmus and of the great danger to labor imported from the United States.

The Chief Sanitary Officer's bulletin for June shows that these reports are as unwarranted as they are misleading and injurious to the cause of the canal. For six months with 10,000 employees on the payroll the average daily sick list was antipathies to England. 27 per thousand, and from all causes died. Of the 274 sick fifty-two were

rate was 67 in every thousand. From vellow fever their death rate was 12 per thousand, while the ratio of mortality from this disease reported by Colonel GORGAS is only three in every thousand.

That this scare from yellow fever is foolish and unfounded is shown from the further fact that upon the whole Isthmus, including Colon and Panama, where the conditions are not yet as perfect as they will be, in a population of some 50,000 people, there were only sixty-one cases of yellow fever, with eighteen deaths. Of these sixty-one cases thirty were employees of the commission, with only four deaths, and of the thirty employees stricken with yellow fever fifteen were Americans recently from the United States, all treated at the Ançon hospital, and not a single one died.

Colonel GORGAS submits that the employees coming from the United States, being almost all of them in the prime are more apt to recover than even the Moreover, the American workman, having in general a higher order of intelligence, has sense enough to report to the hospital just as soon as he feels the oncoming of an illness, generally the first day, and he thus puts himself in the best possible condition for recovery.

The Ship of Glory.

The indignation provoked in New England and elsewhere by Secretary BONAPARTE'S unfortunate proposal to make a sea target of the venerable hulk is in accord with the finer sentiments of

patriotism. If the remains of the glorious old Constitution cumber the surface of the deep, if there is nowhere alongside of United States territory room for her in her honorable and inspiring helplessness, let the end be in the spirit of OLIVER duly the goods of the United States, or WENDELL HOLMES'S stirring protest, first printed in the Boston Daily Advertiser of September 14, 1830, more than seventy-five years ago, against a similarly callous proposal by Secretary BONAPARTE'S predecessor, JOHN BRANCH of North Carolina:

"Oh, better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave: Her thunders shook the mighty deep. And there should be her grave. Nall to the mast her holy flag. Set every threadbare sail. And give her to the god of storms,

The lightning and the gale Sink her in deep salt water if there is no longer room for the ship within the jurisdiction of Mr. BONAPARTE's department, but let her go down with flag flying and all the honors due to her glorious memory, and unwounded. American gunpowder should ever be burnt to send a shot into the heart of Old Ironsides.

The Appeal of an Englishman. In another column of this page we print willingly an appeal by an Englishman for American contributions to the fund started by the British Queen for the relief of the distress of the great ! number of the unemployed in London.

It must be borne in mind, however,

that there is much similar distress in New York and in all our large American communities. Our correspondent attributes the suffering in London to "trade there are signs now of a speedy comdepression, the large influx of immigraavailable means of offering an acceptable | tion from the Continent, caused by the disasters in Russia, and the great congestion of the labor market." With us, to replace some of the very old and bad it is true, there is no like trade depreseffects and influences to warrant any sion, but the immigration to England is of small volume even now as compared with that to this country. In the year ending with last June more than a million aliens landed at our ports, a very large part of them from Russia, and almost wholly very poor people. The British immigration for the last year recorded was not one-fifth as many, and the British and Irish emigration to other countries was greater for the year by nearly a quarter of a million, of which three-fifths was to this country. So great is the volume of immigration to America, never so vast as now, that methods of checking it are under discussion. It crowds New York especially with people depending on their labor for subsistence to such an extent that our labor market, even at a period of remarkable prosperity, is overcrowded, with the consequence of much distress because of failure to get em-

ployment. Our correspondent instances the American liberality shown in contributions for the sufferers by atrocities against the Russian Jews: but those have come from members of that race, except in small part. The generosity of the American Jews in giving so great an amount of money for that purpose is all the more commendable because their benevolence is severely taxed already to provide for the necessities of the enormous Jewish immigration now landing at this port. Of the three-quarters of a million Jews in New York the vast majority are extremely poor, and that is the condition of almost all the Jewish immigrants who are arriving in numbers so great from southern and eastern

Europe. Our correspondent's appeal to the generosity of the "many thousands of Britishers in New York and other parts of America" will be likely to provoke a very considerable response from them, and undoubtedly, as he says, there are thousands of Americans of British descent who might also listen to it. The part of the population of New York of English birth or descent, however, is very small. In 1900 the population of use. The Hon. Andrew Jackson Barch-Irish birth was more than four times | FELD is a well grown man enough for the English and of German birth more | Pittsburg, but he stands six feet five in than five times. At present there are

more than seven times as many Italians. All told, more than five-sixths of the people here are foreign born or the children of foreign born parents. Of the remaining sixth of native birth and like Jack's beanstalk, like Jonah's gourd. parentage the fraction of English birth or descent is small. New York is not an "Anglo-Saxon" community, but rather is made up chiefly of races of inherited

This does not justify the people of out of these 10,000 men only twenty-four | New York in refusing to sympathize | and will remain unofficial. with the suffering of the poor in London. Arfericans, and only three of these died. They have Kastification, however, in the Hon. CY SULLOWAY is painful and

Comparing this with the French occu- feeling that suffering at home should pancy in their first year, in 1881, the death first appeal to their charity. This appeal, especially at the present season, comes to them urgently and in many forms. Nowhere else in the world are the problems caused by an unprecedented congestion and increase of population so grave as they are in New York. Public and private charity is taxed to the utmost to relieve the inevitable accompanying distress. In the last ten years alone the number of immigrants to the United States has been about as great as the whole population of London.

The Woman in the Cell.

The resolutions adopted by Woman's Legislative League on Thursday, demanding improvements in the police stations of this city, go no whit beyond what decency and humanity require. They ask that no cells be located below the level of the ground; that the buildings be steam heated, lighted by electricity throughout; that the cells for men and women be so completely separated that communication between prisoners of the two sexes shall be impossible, and finally that in each station house there shall be an enclosed driveway, so that prisoners shall not be exposed to the public gaze in leaving or reentering the patrol wagon.

Not only are these demands reasonable, but the further suggestion of Mrs. BLAKE, that there should be a "nice room" for nice women-why not one for men, too?-who casually become subjects of police detention, is entirely proper and commendable. So much is the need for such a room recognized that once in a while a captain of unusually good instincts, or one who happens to get hold of an unusually influential prisoner, is put on record as surrendering his own room to serve as a place of detention rather than send the prisoner, generally a woman, to a cell.

The argument that all accused persons are equal in the eyes of the law and all must be treated exactly alike has no real application to this question, or, if it has, the equality should be in the direction of treating all persons merely accused or suspected of crime with decency and with such consideration as is consistent with their safe keeping. For Mrs. Blake's feminine expression one might substitute "clean, well lighted, reasonably comfortable room." and then the right to it would naturally extend to all prisoners who were not themselves filthy and offensive or who did not by violent or uproarious conduct compel a more stringent confinement.

There is a class, of course, for whom the stone floor, the plank bed and the cell out of reach of decent ears will always be necessary; but it is certainly time that New York stopped putting persons generally, whom the law assumes to be innocent, into far worse quarters than are provided in the prisons and penitentiaries for such as are adjudged guilty. It is a startling fact that there is not one really civilized police station in the Borough of Manhattan. Some are worse than others, but none is good. It would be Utopian to suppose that they can all be pulled down, offhand, and reconstructed; but this is what will have to be done in the course of a few years. The building of a new "Tenderloin" station house has been hanging fire for a long time; but mencement of work on it. Perhaps when this and the new Headquarters are under way a move may be made police buildings elsewhere in the city.

There can be no doubt that public sentiment is awakened on the subject. More people than of old have been brought to realize existing conditions, and no humane person can realize them without horror and indignation. The way to secure reform in such matters. where no one will be willing to see that he has a personal interest, is to keep on agitating until the thing is done. The women who have time to devote to the discussion of public questions can expend it in no better way than in making his a burning one for the police au-

Trying to Steal the Longitude.

Pittsburg might be content to boast of its atmosphere, its wealth, its Carnegie and other institutions, without trying to filch laurels. The other day we had the honor of introducing the Hon. FRANK B. KLEPPER of the Third Missouri district as extending further into the atmosphere than any other f reshman member of the present House of Representatives. Mr. KLEPPER's registered height is seventy-six and ninetynine hundredths inches. Thereupon the envious, sneaping Pittsburg Dispatch swells with wrath and bile:

"Pittsburg protests. The Southside purples with indignation. Who is this Missouri interloper who would seek to wrest from the cloud kissing head of Dr. Andrew J. BARCHFELD, who does the Thirty-second Pennsylvania district the honor to represent it in Congress, the proud eminence and lofty distinction of being the tallest man in the House? Seventy six inches, indeed! The doctor looks down on KLEPPER from six feet five. When he arises to catch the Speaker's eye he will tower above KLEPPER and the SULLOWAYS like a congressional Frick Building. Uncle Joz will have to look up and take notice when BARCHFELD takes

the floor. " Meanwhile, in the name of the Thirty-second Pennsylvania district, the city of Pittsburg, the State of Allegheny, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we demand justice! Let no Missouri extension ladder be permitted to purioin the fame that rightfully belongs to the altitudinous states man from Eighteenth street, Southside."

In short, a pool has been formed to bull Barchfeld Elevated Extension. No his boots. About an inch of that is bootheels. Mr. KLEPPER is seventy-six inches, plus, in his feet. Mark the difference. And Mr. KLEPPER has not got his growth yet. He is climbing skyward He comes from a fine, growing country,

and this is fine growing weather. Mr. KLEPPER's height for 1905 is registered and officially certified by the Bureau of Longitude at Washington. The Pittsburg Pretender's figures are

Our contemporary's ignorance as to

unpardonable. Mr. SULLOWAY is out of the competition. Mount St. Elias may be taller, but we doubt it. Beside him, BARCHFELD is as a wart to Ossa.

Mr. Loudenslager's Attempt.

House Bill 92, the product of the mind of Representative LOUDENSLAGER of New Jersey, is designed to increase the salary of the Vice-President of the United States to \$25,000 a year and the salaries of the heads of executive departments to \$15,000 a year each. Against these increases no legitimate objection can be raised. Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries of executive departments do not receive adequate compensation. But Mr. LOUDENSLAGER'S bill should not receive serious consideration in its present form from the Committee on Appropriations, to which it was referred, or from any member of Congress, because of an important clause it does not contain.

The first and most obvious duty for any Congressman who is anxious to bring about a proper readjustment of Federal salaries is to draft and introduce a bill for the increase of the compensation allowed to the President of the United States to double its present sum. This should have been done by the Fifty-eighth Congress. Had that body given to the subject the attention it deserves, the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT would to-day be in receipt of \$100,000 a year, instead of \$50,000. He will not profit from any legislation adopted now, but by passing such a measure this year Congress will make proper provision for all future Chief Executives.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER'S bill is imperfect because of what it does not contain.

The session is young yet, however, and he will have ample time in which to rectify this mistake.

One of the greatest dangers that menace the success of the Panama Canal project is the disposition to be in a burry. It is a national trait to expect quick results. Patience is not an American characteristic.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

On the contrary, the greatest danger that menaces the success of the Panama Canal as a waterway for the use of the present generation is the disposition not to be in enough of a hurry; and President ROOSEVELT perceives the danger and appreciates its magnitude.

THE SUFFERING IN LONDON. An Englishman's Appeal in Behalf of the London Unemployed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Knowing full well the fair minded and friendly tone adopted by your paper toward things concerning the British Empire, I feel emboldened to make the following suggestions. ful distress and suffering entailed upon the large unemployed section of the population of the United Kingdom calls forth the sympathy of all who are not blind and deaf to human anguish. The majority of the present large army of unemployed are honest and willing workers. Their inability to obtain employment is caused by trade depression, the large immigration from the Continent caused by the disorders in Russia, and the great congestion of the labor market.

Her Majesty the Queen has started a and to relieve some of the fearful distress that will be caused these unfortunates during the winter. Part of this fund will be used for food and clothing and a portion to endeavor to secure some employment for them. The fund so far is more than \$400,000, which is, however, very insufficient.

Might I make the suggestion that your paper start a fund as an auxiliary to the Queen's fund in London? doing a noble work, and I am sure that subscriptions would begin to pour in if the fund were under your direction. There are many thousands of Britishers in New York and other parts of America who I am sure would contribute, and there are thousands of Ameriof British descent who if appealed to generously help their kin in the old

country.

The distress in London should not only be the concern of England, or even the British Empire, but quite rightly of the English speaking world. ing world.

America has most generously come to the aid of the Jews in Russia, many of the donations coming from Christian as well as Jewish sources. If, therefore, there are those who will aid a people alien to them in blood. who will aid a people alien to them in blood, nationality, language and faith, surely they would be glad to aid the unfortunate poor in London, with whom they are allied by the very ties that the Jews in Russia are not.

The poverty and distress of the poor of London are not of their doing. They have not so far endeavored to stir up any religious or political strife. Their condition is genuine "hard luck."

"hard luck."
Your paper, that has so long advocated the drawing together of the United States and British Empire, let it still further progress in this regard by starting a fund as here suggested. This will then go to show that the trials and problems of one-half of the Anglo-Saxon race are of consequence and anxiety to the other half of that race.

I trust you will give this the consideration that I feel it warrants.

CHARLES E. T. STUART-LINTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Sovereign.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the famous case of Chisholm, ex'r, vs. Georgia (2 Dallas Rep., 419), submitted to the United States Supreme Court August, 1792, Justice Wilson, who had been recognized as a great jurist in the Constitutional Convention, in confirming the unanimous decision of the court used these phrases: "In an instrument well drawn as in a poem well composed silence is most expressive": "to the Constitution the term 'sovereignty' is totally unknown" "the term 'sovereign' has for its correlative

There appear to be historical as well as literary reasons for the omission of the constitutional word from national docunents, wherein exactness is a "sovereign" MONCURE D. CONWAY. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Rules and Referees.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Most of the ecent criticisms on the evils of football miss one of the most essential points. It seems to me quite as important to revise the list of acceptable officials actually in charge of the games as it is to revise the playing rules.

The present rules provide various penalties for

The present rules provide various penalties for rough play, slugging, &c., but it is well known that in many instances great laxity has been shown in enforcing these rules. To cite one instance, in the recent Harvard-Vale game probably four-fiths of the spectators saw that Burr, the Harvard player, was clearly interfered with in attempting to make a fair catch, although this was not apparent to Mr. Dashiell, the official whose duty it parent to Mr. Dashiell, the official whose duty it was to see this. Most of the spectators also saw Quill of Yale strike Burr a terrine blow in the face which necessitated a call of time. This appears to have been witnessed by Mr. Dashiell, and he felt it his duty to warn the offending Yale man that the offence must not be repeated (or, if re-

peated, should not be done quite so openly). Now, it seems very clear to me that a capable and would have peremptorily ruled off the Yale man who struck him. Had this been done it would have gone a long way toward preventing similar occurrences in the future, and it is just such occurrences as these that have disgusted many people with the present game of football.

These evils can never be eradicated by simply changing the rules. The most important thing to do is to see that Mr. Paul Dashiell and all others who have not sufficient moral courage to enforce the rules are not allowed to referce. FAIR PLAY.

A Point in Common.

Stella-I see that the President's message Bella-How funny: just the same as Jack's last letter.

> Relief in Prespect. Bring on your airships! Hurry up! Let railroads be demolished. They are not say use to me-The pass has been abolished

OVERBOARD WITH ODELL! Republican Views on Republican Salvation.

From the Rochester Post-Express. The very salvation of the party depends upon getting rid of Odell, breaking his grip upon the Legislature and starting out on a new tack, to please rather than people, who are heartily sick of Bossism and grafters. We want to see the Republicans win in the great campaign of next fall, and to that end we are especially anxious that the jonahs shall be thrown overboard, that there shall be a radical change in policy and that honesty, efficiency and economy shall be the

watchwords of the party.

Could anything be more foolish at this critical position of party affairs than the election to the Speakership of a man who voted against the removal of Justice Hooker and stands forth as the favorite of the po litical Boss who has brought shame and disgrace upon the party?

From the Troy Record. President undoubtedly has given the subject thought enough to have reached the conclusion that leadership has degenerated into a dictatorship which must be overthrown all costs. It is the system, not the individual exponent of it, that is at fault, and no one knows it better than the occupant of the White House. If he has declared in favor of independence on the part of the next New York chairman, it is because he advocates general reform, not the punishment of this or that boss.

So the smaller fry among the Bosses should not become unduly elated. The movement is against them as well as against the big fellows. They may get a little temporar satisfaction out of the discomfiture of a Platt or an Odell, but their time will come for experience of the same sort. The people are weary of political dictatorship, and leaders of that class will have to go. The rank and file of the people are determined upon larger political liberty within their own party lines.

From the Elmira Daily Advertiser. Now we have an obnoxious Boss that the people desire to get rid of, and it seems to the Advertiser that Roosevelt Root and Cortelyou. all from New York State, and who owe so much to their party, would not be justifled if they did not interfere. When they find the party in the possession of a political highbinder ike Odell, who has brought it to the verge of disruption, it is their duty to interfere and do all in their power to rescue the party. The Advertiser will welcome this interference. It is indeed high time that some one inter-fered. All good Republicans should unite their efforts to cleanse it of all grafters and grafting, Bosses and Bossism, and all unwhole some influences. The man who on more than one occasion compromised his party to serve his own selfish purposes should, be

COMMISSIONER M'ADOO.

Argument in Favor of His Reappointment to Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It very generally rumored among Democrats in this city that great pressure is being brought to bear upon Mayor McClellan not to reappoint Mr. McAdoo Commissioner of Police next January

The "pressure" referred to is Mr. Charles F. Murphy, of course, and the citizens urging on this pressure are said to be the truck and cab drivers, who for many years, until very recently, have been the greatest menace to the life of all other citizens which the streets of New York presented. In other words, it is suggested that Mr. McAdoo lose his office because he has so regulated traffic in our streets that now business is accelerated. blocks do not occur, the life and limb of filthy and blasphemous vituperation of drivers lessly accustomed has almost become a lost art in our crowded thoroughfares.

It is safe to say that all intelligent citizens who are willing to subordinate, in matters of general concern, their own individual interests to the common good—in short, all good citizens—frankly acknowledge the wisdom and efficiency of the present regulation of street efficiency of the present regulation of street traffic. It has nothing to do with the case whether Mr. McAdoo originated the idea or not. He had the courage to pur it in practice and the firmness to maintain it in the face of nuch ignorant opposition. To him belongs the credit. All good citizens should see to it, therefore, that this credit shall not be turned into implied censure by the blatant outcries of other citizens who wish to go back to disorderly and dangerous streets.

It has long been our repoach that New

It has long been our repoach that New Yorkers have no civic pride. We care no what our city looks like, nor how great pub discomfort may be, so long as each many elbow his neighbor out of his way, with no loss of time in the individual effort make money.

discomfort may be, so long as each man may elbow his neighbor out of his way, with no loss of time in the individual effort to make money.

Mr. McAdoo throughout his tenure of office has been a hard working, conscientious public servant, fearless in doing his best for the general good, unawed and unswayed by any political boss. The honesty, courage, justice and civility of this man are a liberal education, as a Police Commissioner, to the entire police force, and God knows they have had few such examples in the past.

I am in a position to know that his individuality has already impressed itself upon the morale of the force. The police at least respect Mr. McAdoo, even the dullest and most sordid among them. It would be interesting to hear in private the general consensus of opinion among them. It would be interesting to hear in private the general consensus of opinion among the police of their former Commissioners.

Mr. McAdoo, like Mr. Jerome, is a good clizen and honest public servant where such have rarely been conspicuous. Were such have rarely been conspicuous. Were such have rarely been conspicuous. Were such men in continuous office for ten years, instead of two or four, with a free hand, two of the most important departments of our city's administration would at last be free of politicians and politicial pull and the star of good government would shine on the horizon.

Let us hope that Mr. McClellan, whome every one who knows him believes to be personally an honest and conscientious man, will have the courage to resist all pressure not to reappoint the present Police Commissioner. If political pressure force the Mayor's honest convictions to the wall, let him take a leaf from Mr. Jerome's diary. It is much finer and really safer to stand before the people as honest and fearless than to remain in the precarious position of protégé of a powerful and bossed political organization.

If Mr. Hearst succeeds in proving his contention that he was elected to the Mayoralty let him also prove his promised intenti NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Shakespeare Against Bacon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I remark & disposition in several of your esteemed contem-poraries, both in this country and in Europe, to disparage the value of Prof. Wallace's discovery in London of the pleadings and decree in the Chancery suit of Bendish, William Shakespeare and others against Mathye Bacon, April 26, 1615. May I say that the fact that these documents are numbered consecutively in the court files seems to alone pronounce them genuine? As to the internal evidence, our correspondents all express themselves convinced and that the usual tests with deroscope and acids to establish originality would

The feeling among experts is that Prof. Wallace's is the most important Shakespeare "find" since Malone's day, and I think we ought all to be proud that it is the achievement of an American. WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 8. APPLETON MORGAN,

Old Ironsides

To the Editor of Tre Sun-Sir: Old Ironsides is dear to every American. Secretary Bonaparte's suggestion that she be used as a target shocks the entire country, and as he is one of the President's men, it is to be hoped that he doesn't want the old ship destroyed, as one would infer from what he

The old ship should be kept in thorough repair defended her decks in times past. If she could take a cruise every Fourth of July, being kept in perfect order for the purpose, it would serve to re-mind us of "the brave days of old." SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 8. TOWNSEND POORE.

Army and Nary Life is a new magazine devoted to the interests of the two branches of the regular service and the National Guard. The first number contains an article by Prince Louis of Battenberg on the Russo-Japanese war. This, with much of the other matter, is of excellent quality. There seems to be no good professional reason why there ould be a special department of "Plays Players," with page and half page portraits of civilian actresses. The general taste manifested in typographical arrangement and the exhibition of illustrations is rudimentary.

CAN'T REACH THE BREAD LINES. | FINE ILLUSTRATIONS ON VIEW. Men in Them Won't Saw Wood, Says Charity

Organization Society. The central council of the Charity Organization Society in its twenty-third annual report says there has been a diminution in the number of applications for assistance during the last year as well as in the number of persons who are recorded as being dependent on public and private relief agencies of this city. There has been a great amount of destitution, the report says, but it has been due to sickness, immigration and the death of breadwinners, rather than to abnormal industrial conditions. The most striking cause of dependence in this city, the report de-clares, is the physical disability resulting from dark and unsanitary and badly venti-lated tenements.

The urgent problem before philanthropic agencies and individuals, according to the council, is to devise means by which in-dividuals of the rising generation may be made industrially efficient and self-supporting, and to discover means by which adequate relief can be supplied to the waze earner who does not earn enough to enab him to maintain a reasonable standard of living. That such relief, especially for the physically disabled and for widows with small children, must be more liberal than heretofore supplied by charitable agencies is another conclusion the council gives

Of the heads of city departments who have to do directly with the poor, the report

Bays: The society again records its conviction that appointments in the Department of Public Charities, in the Police, Tenement House and Health departments and in the Department of Correction should be immediately and completely divorced from the fluctuations of political campaigns.

Of the "bread lines" the report says: During the last year persistent efforts were put forth by the joint application bureau to reach men of the "bread lines." In the months of March and April 28,000 tickets were distributed to them, promising prompt aid and at least temporary work in the wood yard to all who would call. Of the total number only 305 came. Of these 94 per cent. were single, 14 per cent. were widowers, 6 per cent, were married, and 6 per cent, were deserting husbands. Sixty-seven per cent. were under 40 and 6 per cent, under 20 years Of the 188 men who were sent to the wood yard 127 arrived there. The failure on the part of so many to use the bureau and the fact that 61 men out of 188 who were directed to the wood yard did not feel the need of earning food and lodging, but could get it more easily in another way, would go to show that the men of the "bread lines" are in no great need, or that the application

bureau has not yet been able to reach them. The extension of the school of philanthrophy in this and several other cities is told about, along with the work done by the committees on social research and enement house reform.

REV. DR. T. R. BRIDGES CALLED. Said That He Will Become Pastor of the South Reformed Courch.

It was unofficially announced yesterday that the South Reformed Church, Thirtyeighth street and Madison avenue, has called the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Bridges to its vacant pastorate, and that Dr. Bridges has accepted and will take up his new work soon after the middle of this month. He is a native of Kentucky and was graduated from Hanover College, Indiana, and the Union Theological Seminary of this city. In 1895 he become paster of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark and filled that place until his resignation

a few months ago.

The South Reformed Church has been The South Reformed Church has been without a pastor for over a year, since the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, who had served it for nearly a quarter of a century. The church is one of the historic organizations of New York. It was originally in the Collegiate system, organized in 1628, but severed connection with the older organization in 1812, when its church building was in Garden street, our Exphange place. Since then it has now Exchange place. Since then it has had churches on Murray street and at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. The church is said to have a comfortable en-

FOOTBALL CHRISTIANS.

iniversity of Pennsylvania and Other lege Athletes of Earnest Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In addition to Dr. McCracken, Pennsylvania has produced other famous football stars who have been largely and prominently identified with the Christian side of college life.

Among others I may mention Winchester Dana Osgood, who played on the '92,'93 and '94 clevens, the first teams which really brought Pennsylvania to the front. Osgood, who was a magnificent pecimen, was also a member of the varsity crew and was likewise the national amateur weight or heavyweight wrestler and boxer. will be remembered, he was killed during the Cuban campaign, before the Spanish American War started, while an officer in the Cuban army. He was prominently identified with the university

Two other men were the Gardner brothers Pennsylvania men. John for four years played on the Pennsylvania team as quarterback and stroked four winning Pennsylvania crews, while his brother Bill also played four years on the football team, rowed four years on the crew and captained both crew and eleven. John captained the crew one year. Osgood and the two Gardners were, I feel sure, presidents of the university Y. M. C. A. I think both Gardners have gone abroad as medical

Still another star was Billy Bustard, now a prominent Baptist clergyman in Boston. Bustard not only played on the Brown University football and Dave Fultz played on the Brown varsity nine and eleven. Both were identified prominently with Yet another was the late Clarence Bayne, the best college pitcher ever turned out at Pennsyl-

vania. Bayne pitched two years for Pennsylvania and died suddenly of appendicitis while in his funior year. He was a fine football player and would have been on Pennsylvania's varsity only that the athletic authorities preferred to take no risks with his pitching arm.

All these men, except Fultz, I knew personally.
All were popular, especially Osgood, McCracken
and Bayne. Not only were all splendid athletes, but admirable types of men, honored by all as much for their fine Christian lives as for their athlet prowess. WILLIAM H. EVANS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.

Thanksgiving and Guy Fawkes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanksgiving ummery is common elsewhere than in New York, Pawkes day antics. It would be easy enough t transfer such doings from November 5 to th NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The Kaimakam Reports. SALONICA, Dec. 5 .- The Kalmakam of Yenid-je

O Kalmakam of Yenid je, where did you get that It bursts upon the effete world like summer's lightning flame!
"The Kalmakam of Yenid-je!" Oh, Akhoond, hide

in shame!

vaunt, the Begum and the Khani The Kaimakam has came! Kalmakam of Yenid-je, the world has waited To add unto its stock of names a title full of song-

Behold: Just as it settled down to sticking to the Of kings and czars and emperors, the Kaima came

O Kaimakam of Venid-je, is Yenid je the s And only place where Kalmakams collect the peo-When from his moist, uneasy bed ascends old Father

Does his bright face see Kalmakams elsewhere beneath the pole? Perchance, the "Yenid-je" is naught but just a

To help the "Kaimakam" along—a kind of metric O Kalmakam of Yenid-je, before your laurels dim, May tidings of your happy name o'er land and ocean skimi

An Exhibition of Original Drawings at

E. D. North's Rooms. An unusually interesting collection of original drawings by famous illustrators s on exhibition in the show rooms of Ernest Dressel North, at 4 East Thirty-ninth street. Mr. North is better known as a dealer in rare books, and with few exceptions these drawings have served the purpose of book

In all, the work of twenty-four artists is represented, and, as might be expected in a collection ranging from Rembrandt to Ernest Thompson Seton, there is enough of variety to appeal to every taste.

Chief interest attaches to the twenty-one drawings of William Blake, an unusual number for one collector to display, and including some very fine examples of his work. A striking sketch in india ink is the "Death of Patroclus," showing in the foreground a body and a seated mourner. and in the background three galloping ho; ses, each bearing a rider. Interesting both artistically and for its associations is No. 32, a group of sketches intended as studies for the illustrations of Young's "Night Thoughts." A fine, vigorous drawing is that in sepia-No. 29-"The Death of Two Gladiators.

Attractive also, but in a vastly different style, are two sets of drawings by Charles E. Brock. For an edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" Mr. Brock made twenty-five of Wakefield." Mr. Brock made twenty-five water colors, remarkable not only for their beautiful coloring but for their exquisite detail. The other set is of sixty-five pen and ink drawings for Lamb's "Essays of Elia." Perhaps the most striking of them all is "The Rigour of the Game," the frontispiece illustrating "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist."

The dozen original drawings by Thackeray range from studies of heads for various

eray range from studies of heads for various eray range from studies of heads for various characters in his novels to completed illustrations which are familiar to all readers of the novels. The pen and ink sketch "An Elephant for Sale" is in the form in which it finally appeared in "Vanity Fair." No. 189, a scene in the life of a ballet dancer, has the added interest of having been drawn when the author was but 24 and at a lime when the author was but 24 and at a lime. when the author was but 24 and at a time when he planned to devote his whole attention to illustration.

The earlier Punth artists are represented

by a number of specimens of the work of Doyle, John Leech and Keene, while some amusing pictures by Phil May and Tom Browne recall the later days of that famous weekly.

weekly.

Of a different nature are the pen and ink sketch by Rembrandt and five specimens of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, one of which, a pencil and crayon study of a head, is particularly fine

PARK SLICERS FOILED AGAIN. President Parsons Has No Use for the Eighth Avenue Scheme.

The plan to widen Eighth avenue by take ing a slice off the entire length of the western side of Central Park has gone the way of the Fifty-ninth street drill ground, the Fifth avenue boulevard, the Eighth avenue speed. way, and other dead and gone schemes for slicing up the city's big pleasure ground. Park Commissioner Samuel Parsons, Jr. hastened the death of this latest scheme.

"The plan was suggested by Acting Inpector O'Brien, who has command of the traffic squad," said Mr. Parsons yesterday. "Inspector O'Brien came to see me about the roadway around the plaza at Fiftyninth street and Fifth avenue and in the course of our talk mentioned this Eighth avenue plan incidentally. I might have told him that I would think it over, but of course did not take it seriously. I couldn't think of

countenancing it for an instant. "I appreciate, that traffic conditions are not what they ought to be along Central Park West. The tracks are on the east side of the street. They never should have been placed there. The remedy, in my opinion, is to move them to the centre of the street, where they ought to have been laid in the first place.

first place.
"The plan for modifying the plaza is a "The roadway be-"The plan for modifying the plaza is a different proposition. The roadway between the plaza park and the Vanderbilt residence, the passageway for all traffic from Central Park down Fifth avenue, is only 26 or 27 feet wide, and the result is a traffic congestion, which is a serious matter. By moving the park northward we will have just as much space in the plaza park and plenty of room for a roadway. The only objection is the trees; but some of those that would have to go are moribund, and I think we can manage it. I

am working on a plan now."

Mr. Parsons said he had a talk with Police Mr. Parsons said he had a talk with Police Commissioner McAdoo about the plaza park plan on Thursday. Mr. McAdoo men-tioned the Eighth avenue plan, but Mr. Parsons says he doesn't recall that he said anything, and at least did not intend to anything, and at least did not intend to say anything that would give Mr. McAdoo the impression that he favored the plan.

The President's Guests at Dinner WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening, their guests being the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Miss Cannon, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Senator and Mrs. Flint, Senator and Mrs. Piles, Senator and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, John Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Sereno E. Pavne, Daizell, Mr. and Mrs. Sereno E, Pavne, Swagar Sherley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Keep, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Key, Baron and Baroness Schonberg, Mr. and Mrs. Alford W. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. Bowditch, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Carew, Miss Mabel Johnson, Miss Hagner, Capt. Archibald Butt, Major Charles L. McCawley and Capt. Guy V. Henry.

Additional guests were asked to the

Additional guests were asked to the musicale which followed. The programme was furnished by Mlle. Harden-Hickey, soprano; Thaddeus Rich, violinist, and Mrs. Iva Martin White and Miss Lucie Petersea as accompanists.

The Six Toed Cat Returns to the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Slippers, the six toed gray cat of the Roosevelt children, has returned to the White House after an absence of a month. When the Roosevelt family returned to Washington from Oyster Bay they brought Slippers with them. At the time of its disappearance an alarm was sent out, but it brought no results. Slip-pers apparently returned to the White House of its own accord. It has been invested with a collar containing its name and address

Medals for Men of the Navy.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has a large number of medals in its possession for men who participated in the naval engagements in the West Indies during the panish-American war. that men who served on naval vessels which took part in the engagements of Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo and Nipe Bay and have not received their medals may procure them by applying to the Bureau of Navigation.

Proposed Statue of John Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- A statue of John

Paul Jones, to be erected in Washington and

to cost \$50,000, is authorized by a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lodge and re-The Sultan and the Faithful

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. As the Mile sulmans of India are mostly, like the Persians. Shiahs, it puzzles me as to why they should supposed to back the Osmanli Sultan. The Monu rum is an annual and very bitter protest against the usurpers of the Kalifat, which is held to be in appanage of the descendants of All. I am in to think your interesting correspondent "Pera" a little off the track in this matter. Still, he may be right. It is many years since I was in India

CHARLES N. LURIS. NEW YORK, Dec. 8.